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THE MESSAGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1900

Now write it 1900

To Gov. Stephens and the extra session: Don't. And he didn't.

The MESSAGE cherishes no ill will or bitterness toward any one. Life is too brief.

William King, a farmer aged 55, near Sturgeon, fell dead in his bed last morning last week.

Don't let the debate upon the beginning of the new century be carried into the new century.

Some folks act as tho they think that all those who have money have the right to rob the public and do as they please.

Yes, all Mexico congratulates Marshall upon securing the Home for the Feeble Minded. We'll now be after something else.

The Republican Party, Imperialists, Trusts & Co. are determined that this country shall adopt the military standard of Europe. The movement now is for a standing army of 100,000 men.

That was a pretty wedding in Mexico last Thursday at 12:30 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Fritts, when their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Fritts, was united in marriage to Mr. Charles Cadwell. They will reside on Mr. Cadwell's farm near Waverly, Mo.

We have heard of a man named Moon who was presented with a daughter by his good wife. That was a new moon. He was so overcome that he went and got drunk. That was a full moon. When he got sober he had but twenty-five cents left. That was the last quarter.

"One of them big aristocrats down east" wants the Filipinos conquered, the women brought to this country, put in walled enclosure and taught housekeeping and the furnished certificates so they would be competent to take the place of house servants. Such rot is enough to make most any reasonable man swear.

Just Such Men Needed

Montgomery City Standard.
Hon. C. F. Clark, who has twice represented Andrain county in both revising sessions of '89 and '99, is mentioned as a probable candidate for the state senate next year. It is just such men as Mr. Clark that are needed in that body—men of experience and integrity; men who are sufficiently familiar with affairs to aid in securing proper legislation; men who are not afraid of the lobby and who will dare to do right under any circumstances; men who are industrious, painstaking and always attend to their business. Mr. Clark would make a worthy successor to Senator Major, who is a hard fighter and was always on the right side during the session just passed. Andrain could do no better than to present Mr. Clark's name for state senator in that district at the proper time, and we have no doubt the entire people would be well pleased with their choice if he is selected.

Couldn't Stand the Strain.
Anxious Husband—Doctor, my wife is frightfully nervous. These Italian grinders in the street drive her crazy. What do you suppose is the matter? Doctor—Evidently organic.

Shingles!
Shingles!
Shingles!

PASSING OF THE 19TH CENTURY

BY A FORMER MEXICO BOY
Read before "The Greenwood Club," Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13, 1899, by Prin. W. H. Williams, Chace School, Kansas City, Mo.

We are moving rapidly along the great highway of the ages. We are borne onward, as Charley says by—"The illimitable silent, never-resting thing called Time, rolling, rushing on, swift, silent, like an all-embracing ocean-tide." We are in full view of the whole landscape of man's experience and achievements during the journey of the 19th century now almost ended. We can scarcely realize the actual fact that we are now members of that vast and numberless multitude, denominated, Humanity, which is within a few footsteps of the arched gateway of a century—almost to point of passing a 100 mile stone on the journey of human life.

Before we stop upon the yet unfrozen course of the great new age before us, it is well for us to cast a retrospective eye over all the close scenery behind us—now under flood of light, but soon to become a part of the great shadow-land of history.

As we approach the Century's archway we see, on either side of its portals four figures:—"Old Father Time," with glass and scythe by side, stroking his beard, thoughtfully gazing on the past; "The Genius of History," holding an opened scroll upon which is written the record of our race during its passage from the closed gateway of the 18th to the now-opening gateway of the 19th century; the "Muse of Poetry," holding a lyre, and the "Muse of Astronomy," a globe with the present geographical lines traced upon it. Let us study the scroll and the globe held by the figures. On the scroll we see the great head-lines:—

The Broadening Age of the World.

The World's Most Enlightened Age.

The Age of Skilled Labor.

An Uplifting Age in Industrial Art, Science, Education and Religion.

The World's Greatest Mechanical Age.

The Age of Invention and Discovery.

The World's Greatest Age of Books and Magazines.

The Age of Specialties and "Fads."

The Age of Corporations and Trusts.

The Age of Organized Labor and of Organized Charity.

The World's Crowning Century in the Larger Work of Woman.

The Missionary Age of the World.

The Age of the New Brotherhood of Humanity.

The Age of the Daily Newspaper, and The World's Greatest Age in the Progress of Human Liberty.

Looking backward over the century's track we see the "Sun of Freedom" shining as it never shone before. Standing under its full light and glory, we see the sublime figures,—Lincoln, Alexander H. Gladstone, Garibaldi, Jaurez, Jefferson, Mazzini, San Martin, Gomez, Maceo, Kossuth, Marco Bozzaris, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel. We see the abolition of slavery in the United States, in Russia and in the British Colonies; the independence of Greece; the establishment of the Republic of France; the establishment of the Republic of Mexico; constitutional form of government in Japan, Holland, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Belgium and Portugal; the independence of Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Hayti and San Domingo.

We listen and hear the "Muse

of Poetry" repeating the lines:—"The fullness of the time has come, O'er all the earth in Freedom's Home, From sea to sea its flowers bloom."

We study the globe held by the "Muse of Astronomy." We look back over the dissolving scenes of the world's map during the last 100 years. We see in Asia, a vast, unknown world,—"Russia fighting wandering tribes on the North, and England slaying Hindoostan princes on the south." Tartary and Siberia untraversable by civilized man,—and now that whole region traversed by a dozen Russian railways, and the mighty "Empire of the White Czar," containing 8 1/2 millions of square miles, populated by 126 million souls, a vast area stretching from Behring Sea to the Baltic. We see England just beginning to plant her civilizing standard abroad. Now we see the great Kingdom of Great Britain with a girdle of power around the world, a zone of territory so vast, that, in truth "The sun sets on the English flag." We see Africa, an unknown region, a great, dark continent, stretching from Cape Colony to ten degrees North Latitude. As Dean Swift says, We see the early—

"Geographers making Africa's map, By placing savage pictures in the gaps And over uninhabitable downs Placing elephants for want of towns."

But now we see Germany owning 1,020,000 square miles in Africa; Belgium ruling 865,000 square miles; Great Britain holding 2,514,000 square miles; Portugal managing 735,000 square miles; France controlling 3,288,000 square miles; Italy still claiming Abyssinia; and the rest of the continent divided up into some half dozen other political and tribal divisions.

We see the great "Ottoman Empire" previous to the Congress of Berlin, 1878, holding in immediate possession tributary principalities and protectorates, an area of 2,196,000 square miles in portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa; but now we see the five divisions,—Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece independent of the Sultan. During the century large areas have changed names and political rulers by absorption and unification, thru the persistence of Victor Emmanuel, the diplomacy of Cavour, and the heroic devotion of Garibaldi, the map of Italy was changed, and now shows an independent Kingdom of 96 provinces, with Rome as its capital.

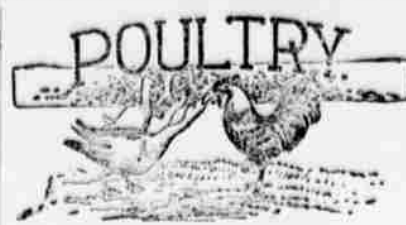
Looking again at the map we see during the century Bismarck welded with "blood and iron" the North and South German Confederations of the Rhine; wrung from France the province of Alsace, part of Lorraine, and consolidated 25 different states, consisting of duchies, grand duchies, kingdoms, principalities, one Imperial territory and three free towns into one political organization, the German Empire, now comprising 210,000 square miles and populated by nearly 50,000,000 souls. When we scan the map of the islands of the seas, we find that during the century there has been the same shifting changes in the Geography and History—great land groups—archipelagos have either been primarily claimed or have changed owners. Germany now claims Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, Marshall Archipelago and part of the Solomon Islands; Portugal now claims Goa and Damann; England has reformed the inhabitants of New Zealand and the Fiji Islands from the habit of roasting and eating missionaries, and built up and developed, from the beginning of convict settlements, the great, progressive Continent of Australia. The century has seen its climax in geographical and political expansion since the Spanish-American war. The maps of to-day show the United States claiming sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico, the eight inhabited islands of Hawaii, Guam, Wake Island, the Philippine group, stretching from the frigidities of torridity of Borneo, containing over seven million Asiatics to be civilized and Americanized.

Continued next week.

Ohio's Lignar Testis.
Ohio, with the Dow law, was the pioneer state in establishing the excise system upon which the Kansas law in 1895 is based, and from reports filed with the state auditor in Columbus it appears that there are now in Ohio 19,874 saloons, a gain of 628 over the number in the returns of a year ago. The yearly income of the state from the Dow law is \$548,116.63.

This is where we can suit any one, as we carry a FULL LINE of all grades—White Pine or Red Cedar—and AT PRICES THAT WILL SUIT.

La Crosse Lumber Company.



POULTRY

From Farmers' Review: This section has taught us that minks or weasels will catch chicks much more than either ducks or turkeys, after the poultry is of any size. The reason is not hard to find. After turkeys get any size they invariably fly to roost and the ducks make such a terrible racket whenever they are disturbed that it would take a bold mink to face the music. Next season we shall try the plan of hanging lighted lanterns among the coops; they are almost a necessity anyway, when one is fattening a flock of ducks. On dark nights they are in a constant uproar and of course do not do so well as if they were quiet.

Admirers of Blue Andalusians report them as being very great layers of large white eggs, and as being almost as beautiful in shape, plumage and carriage as birds. They are larger than Minors, the hens frequently weighing six pounds when in laying shape, which is a very good weight. They are also reported as being extra hardy, especially the young chicks. This will appeal to admirers of the Mediterranean class of fowls, as the Leghorn chicks, as a rule, are not very hardy.

Early chicks were the exception around and in this vicinity this year; and poor hatches the rule. This universal complaint of poor hatches is generally thought to be due to the extremely long continued cold of last winter. Turkey and ducks were not affected by it, if this was the cause, for their eggs hatched well.

During the dry time this fall, have a large quantity of road dust gathered up and stored in a dry place. Get lots of it, for it will be needed before good outdoor dusting places can be found next spring.

The last of this month is a good time to caponize the two-pound cockerels, if one can spare the room, there is no branch of poultry that gives better returns, except egg ducks, than capons. Caponize a few for your own use next winter, if you do not care to market them.

Aim, and don't miss your aim, to have the pullets and what hens you keep, in their permanent winter quarters by the end of this month. A later removal will cause a later beginning in egg producing and eggs in November, December and January are worth money.

EMMA CLEARWATER, St. Louis, Ind.

Precedence of the Peacock

Most folks on these birds state that they only reach the adult state at three years of age. I should be much astonished if the peacock does not attain this age at one year, but I can affirm that the hen lays fertile eggs at the age of eleven months. I have before my eyes a hen which was born in July, 1898, and is now followed by two young birds. Possibly the precocity of these birds is not general, but the fact I give credence to, as I have seen the birds in works on zoology and breeding. It is of practical interest because it demonstrates that the rearing of peacocks and their propagation is a much more rapid work than generally believed. Nevertheless, I must remark that this hen, aged eleven months has only laid two eggs, whereas another older hen laid, at the same time, six fertile eggs. Thus laying amongst the birds becomes more abundant after two years of age. It would, then, be interesting to know whether the number of eggs may be yet greater. I must also remark that when confined a peacock suffers for several years. So says a correspondent of L'Aviculteur.

The Color of Egg-Yolks

Pale-yolked eggs are neither so inviting in appearance nor so nutritious in quality as rich red-colored ones, says an English exchange. The principal deficiency is in iron and phosphorus, two elements of primary importance in the aliment of human beings. Fowls obtain a very large percentage of these substances from the vegetable kingdom, and if the supply of green food is withdrawn the yolks very soon assume a pale color. The deficiency can be supplied to a great extent by putting some sulphate of iron or syrup of phosphates in the drinking water, but this is not a natural method, and it is much better to supply green food in plenty.

Now is the time to buy blooded stock for use as breeders in the spring. It is always better to have one's own eggs than have to depend on eggs brought from a distance, no matter whether the eggs are to be hatched out under a hen or in an incubator. Eggs in transit are exposed to too many accidents. We have known a shipment to be delayed for days and come into the hands of the buyer in a half rotten condition. The men that are going into raising pure bred poultry for the first time sometimes hesitate as to whether to wait till spring and buy the eggs for sitting or buy the fowls and have them lay the eggs they want. The latter is by all means the more sensible course. A rooster and two hens will make a good breeding pen. The hens will lay enough eggs before spring to pay for themselves and the eggs will be had fresh for hatching. There will then be no doubt as to their fertility and purity of breed.

For family use the small flock is most profitable.

Cost of Indian Wars.

The Indian wars of the United States from the year 1821 to the year 1891 have cost in money expended by the federal treasury over \$110,000,000, and for every Indian warrior killed in these various conflicts fifteen American soldiers have lost their lives. The war with the Cheyennes in 1865 alone cost more than \$10,000,000 and the lives of hundreds of soldiers, though the hostilities lost but twenty of their braves.



LIVE STOCK

More Farm-Grown Cattle.
Many thoughtful men throughout the middle west are much concerned about the condition of the cattle industry, says Homestead. Looking over a number of the states which are largely the country's reliance for beef supplies, no one can fail to be struck by the scarcity of good cattle. There are cattle, of course, but to a large extent they have been brought from a distance, instead of being grown on the spot, as should be the case in the cattle-raising country where land is so high that feed cost is prohibitive. The western rancher can go to Texas and buy a bunch of cattle to feed grass, and if he doesn't pay too much for the cattle is pretty sure to make some money, for his feed costs him nothing, and attention and management cost but little. It is not so, however, with the man who feeds cattle on the farm. Every bushel of grain they eat represents money; every mouthful of grass they consume comes off high-priced land; every forkful of hay they are fed means actual outlay in cash or labor. Under such circumstances it is only the best that can make money. Poor cattle, that is, poorly bred and poorly grown cattle, are unable to return a profit for feeding on the farm. There is coming to be a gradual realization of the fact that only good cattle are suitable for farm feeding, but to secure the best results the farmer who feeds must go a step further and cease to rely on range-bred cattle for his breeding stock. Cattle to be fed on the farm should be calves and grown on the farm, and be raised under farm conditions, and should be pushed from birth, as it is impossible to push range-bred animals. We hope to see at no distant future this lesson learned, and we hope, also, for the return of the time when the beef-growing states of the middle west will practically furnish their own supplies of well-bred cattle, bred on the farm under a realizing sense of how necessary good breeding is to profit, and raised from calfhood by good liberal feeding and careful farm management that make the suitable feeders under farm conditions where every blade of grass and every seed consumed costs money.

Feeding Cattle for Fat Shows.

Mr. Rider Hagedorn, in his interesting article in Longman's Magazine on "A Farmer's Year," passes the following opinion on fat shows and feeding: "Today I went to Norwich to see the agricultural show. I cannot pretend that an agricultural show held under a roof is a particularly pleasant place to linger in; there are too many smells, and too much noise. The Red Poll classes were strong, the fat steers being, some of them, magnificent animals. As was to be expected, the executors of the lamented Mr. Colman took a large proportion of the prizes. Out of their great herds they are able to pick and choose; moreover, in such establishments the rearing of cattle for show is almost a business. From birth till they appear upon the bench, every calf which they can be persuaded to eat is examined down the throats of these pampered animals, with liberal draughts of new tallow. Hood told me that when he was in the service of a gentleman in the Shires they reared a Shorthorn steer that took the first prize at some of the largest shows in England. In addition to all his other nutriment, this creature was accustomed to have a bucket of new milk given to him every day, with admirable results on his condition. Such treatment means a large expenditure with a very problematical return in the way of advertisement; indeed, as I think I have said elsewhere, I doubt whether it pays the small man to compete at these great shows, however good may be his stock."

Feeding Young Pigs.

Prof. Thomas Shaw recommends the following supplemental feed for young pigs where they do not get fed enough from the sow. If there is skim milk on hand partition off a place in the pen where the dam is, if necessary, but which she cannot reach, and there, in a low trough, feed some skim milk as soon as the pigs will drink it. As soon as they take it freely, feed them a slop of shorts and milk. Then give them a little oats or corn strewn on the floor in addition to the slop. Feed the slop so that it will not become stale at any time. If there is no skim milk at hand, a thin slop of shorts and water is next best, presumably a little warm if the weather is cool. But when the trough room is made, young pigs may have their food supplemented by allowing them to eat with the dam at will. The same kind of food that are best suited to provide an abundance of good pure milk from the dam will alone provide the right sort of food for the pigs. But the trough should be low and one or more planks should be in front of it, so that the little pigs can easily get into it. And care should be taken not to feed much bran or the hulls of oats to the sow when the pigs are learning to eat, as such food is too coarse for the digestion of the little pigs. It is surprising how soon they will learn to eat thus along with the dams. Take it all in all there is perhaps no better mode of management than thus described for average conditions. It is the least labored. It answers very well and forces one to be cautious as to the character of the food given to the dam.

All some men can do is to hoodoo.

A Main Point.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer: What the United States bought of Russia and has held ever since must be regarded, and if the case goes to arbitration it should only be after the United States has declared its boundary line in Alaska, and put Canada in the position of having to prove a right to strictly defined United States territory, instead of claiming ownership of territory that has remained unsurveyed and unmarked by the United States.

City Ownership.

Centralia Guard.
The corporatons that have been chartered in the city that they have been chartered from venal conn. are now employing skilled writers in the city press to write at monthly magazines to prove that city ownership is a mere - y-n in the face of the fact that city ownership has resulted in raising the cost of electricity, gas, water and tramways from one third to two thirds in every instance. But one little thing I know of holding back the city men who are in agreement with the people. But sentiment for public ownership is growing, like sentiment against cattle servers, and corporations may well be alarmed.

Adulteration of Beer.

An English chemist recently examined 3,163 samples of beer, of which 421 were found to have been adulterated, and the fact was also discovered that the adulteration of beer is almost exclusively confined to London. Of 157 samples of tobacco analyzed, twenty-six were found to be adulterated.

The Great Presidential Campaign of 1900.

The politics of the great political parties are now being formed and the candidates discussed. The voice of the people as recorded by ballot at the approaching Presidential election will probably decide the policy of the nation for the next decade. Every citizen must study the great questions that are to come before the people. This can only be done thru the medium of a great newspaper. Now is the time, therefore, for every voter to subscribe for the best and most reliable newspaper obtainable. The Semi-Weekly Republic covers the whole field of political news. While it is Democratic, it publishes the news in regard to all political parties without prejudice. Its telegraphic and cable news service is superior to that of any other paper. Its paper for that large class of readers who cannot afford to do not have access to the daily papers. Attention is called to The Republic's Sunday Magazine. Its half-tone illustrations are alone worth the subscription price. It is made up of special articles by the best literary talent, embracing a variety of subjects of current interest. News features of absorbing interest are illustrated and enlarged upon. For the benefit of the ladies the latest fashions are handsomely illustrated. The Sunday Magazine is always interesting to every member of the family.

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Republic is \$4.00 per year. The Republic Sunday Magazine \$1.25 per year. Both papers are now being offered at the very low price of \$1.50 for one year. To secure this low rate both must be ordered and paid for at the same time.

Address all orders to THE REPUBLIC, P.O. Box 100, St. Louis, Mo.

Andrain Courts.

Circuit Court—3d Monday in January, 1st Monday in June, 31st Monday in September.

COUNTY COURT—1st Monday

in February, 1st Monday in May, 1st Monday in August, 1st Monday in November.

PROBATE COURT—2d Monday

in January, 2d Monday in May, 2d Monday in August, 2d Monday in November.

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No. 50, K C Lim..... 2 00 a m
No. 52, Denver Lim. 2 45 a m
No. 100, W'y Fr't..... 11 00 a m

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No. 137, A.C.'s..... 11 00 a m
No. 139, A.C.'s..... 4 15 p m
*Daily Except Sunday.

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No. 10..... 7 05 a m
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No. 61 Through Fr't..... 8 10 p m

Going West.

No. 13 Mail..... 11 27 a m
No. 3 Limited..... 12 22 p m
No. 5 Moberly Accom. 9 02 p m
No. 1 Pacific Express. 10 25 p m
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